

*Col. Force*

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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

**Vol. XXVI.**

**JUNE, 1850.**

**No. 6.**

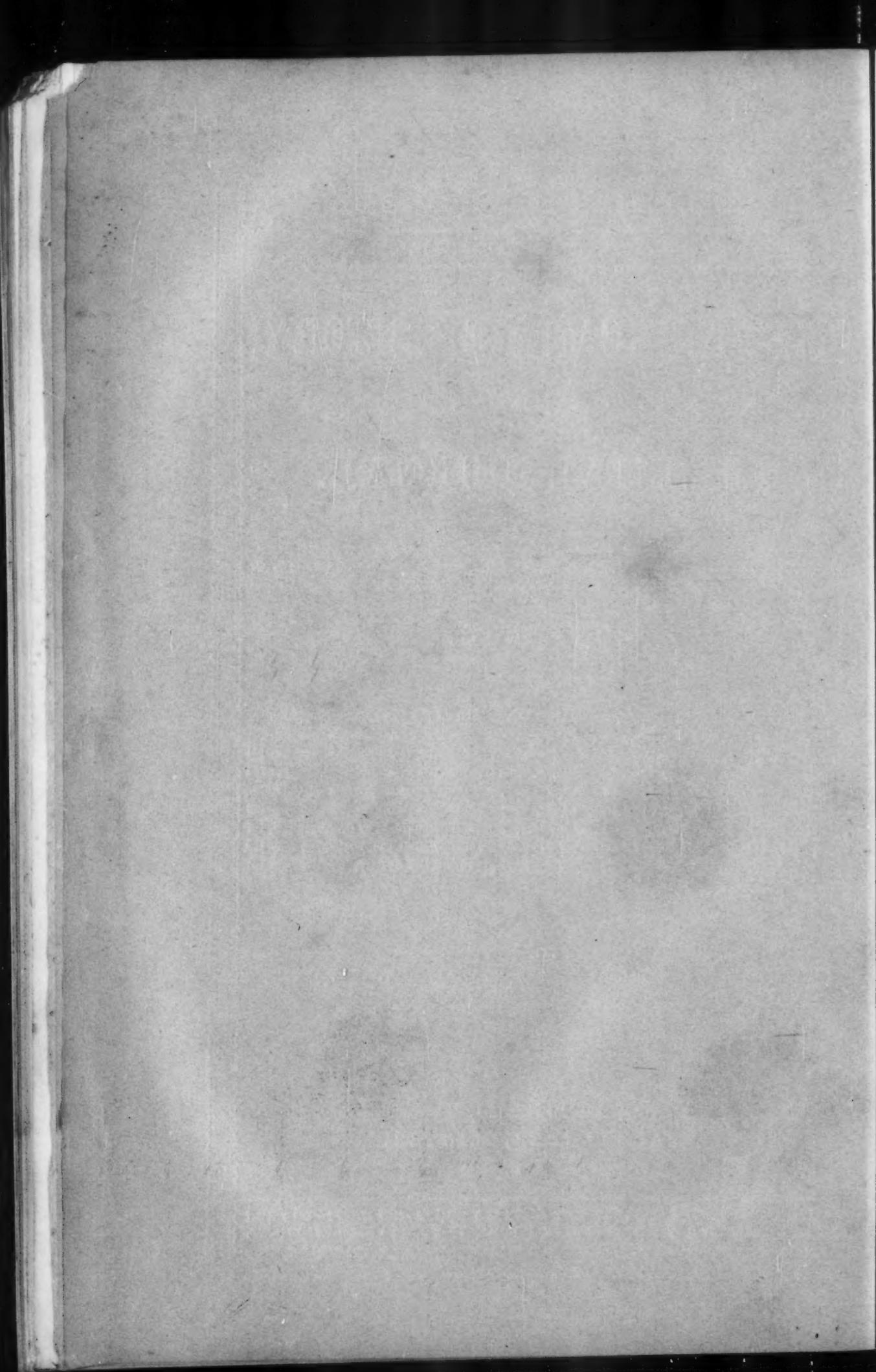
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Thanks to the Journal of Commerce.

THE *Journal of Commerce* has done us and the cause a substantial favor, and we desire to express our thanks thus publicly. We were in want of \$1,800 to send a family of slaves to Liberia, and made the appeal, and the *Journal of Commerce* took the case in hand, and promptly raised the money. The history of the case possesses peculiar interest, and we think shows how much influence an individual or a paper can exert in favor of this cause, and that too without the expenditure of much time or labor. We subjoin the case as it appeared from time to time in the paper:

The following was published on the 2d ultimo. The introductory remarks by the editor are exceedingly well *pointed*:

We invite the attention of "pro-slavery" men to the following appeal. We have never yet presented such an appeal to the citizens of New York, which was not promptly answered. We have always observed, in such cases, that little or nothing was contributed by Abolitionists, Free

Soilers, and other special friends of the slave, but that almost, if not quite, all the money came from those moderate, rational, consistent opponents of slavery, who, in the dialect of humbug and high-steam, are usually termed "pro-slavery" men. The former stand upon Mount Ebal and curse; the latter go to work and *do* something for the slave, though far less than they would desire to do, and less doubtless than they ought to do. We will be one of the eighteen contributors of \$100 each provided that seventeen others will join us in the enterprise. Who bids?

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THIRTY  
SLAVES.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, 29th April, 1850.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*:

SIR:—Can you answer an important question? In my extremity I come to you, and through you to other liberal friends, and state the case, and ask what answer shall I give?

I have just received a letter from a correspondent in Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, stating that Mr. Timothy Rodgers, of that county, had lately died, and by his will all his slaves, about *thirty*, are to be *emancipated*, *provided* the American Colonization Society will convey



them to Liberia, in Africa. He leaves a handsome sum of money to be distributed among the slaves after their settlement in Liberia. He also left legacies to several benevolent societies, and made the American Tract Society his residuary legatee. But he left this Society *nothing*. After stating the facts, my correspondent says, *it is important for the executors to know at once whether you will send the slaves to Liberia.*

What answer shall I give him? We have sent this year already 393 emigrants, and we are now upwards of \$26,000 in debt. Dare we say we will take them? Who will first give us the money to pay for those already sent, and then to send this family? We have already engaged to send quite a number in the packet of July. To bring this family from where they are, and colonize them, will require at least \$1,800. If any *eighteen persons will pledge us \$100 each* we will engage to send them. The appropriation made at its last session by the Legislature of Virginia will not apply to this family, for they are slaves, and it only advantageth those who were free on the 11th of March, 1850.

Will you not speak a good word for those people? Will you not help me to give the *right answer*? My correspondent says: "They are an excellent family, and some of them of superior intelligence."

I leave the facts to speak for themselves, and shall hope to hear from them soon, that I may know what answer to give to the question, shall these *thirty persons* have their freedom, and be placed in circumstances the most advantageous to their future welfare?

Yours, very respectfully,

W. McLAIN,

Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

In the next paper appeared the following:

A GOOD BEGINNING.—The appeal of Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, in behalf of *thirty slaves* emancipated by the will of Mr. Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford county, Virginia, on condition of their removal to Liberia, together with a handsome outfit in money, to be paid them on their arrival in that Colony, has elicited the following donations, being one third of the amount required:—

Seabury Brewster, - - -	\$100
J. K. Herrick, - - -	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw, - -	100
William Wood, - - -	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr. - - -	100
Gerard Hallock, - - -	100

Total thus far - - - \$600

All these donations were tendered voluntarily, without a word of personal solicitation. If twelve other men will give us their names for a similar amount, the news will soon be on its way to the 30 slaves, that their freedom is secured! None of the money will be called for unless the whole \$1,800 shall be subscribed. Let it be remembered that no funds applicable to the removal of the slaves were left by Mr. Rodgers, and that the Colonization Society has so exhausted its means in similar enterprises, that it can do nothing. So far as man can see, therefore, the freedom of these 30 slaves depends upon the success of the present appeal. Their pecuniary value is probably \$10,000 or \$15,000, which can now be had for \$1,200.

The next day the following appeared:

THE RODGERS' SLAVES.--We have received three more subscriptions, of \$100 each, in behalf of the slaves, 30 in number, conditionally emanci-



pated by the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford county, Virginia. The list of donors now stands as follows:—

Seabury Brewster, - - - -	\$100
J. K. Herrick, - - - -	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw, - -	100
William Wood, - - - -	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr. - - -	100
Gerard Hallock, - - - -	100
Stephen Allen, - - - -	100
Rufus L. Lord, - - - -	100
Thomas Barron, - - - -	100

Total thus far - - - \$900

Which is just half the amount required. All these donations have been proffered without a word of personal solicitation. Nine more are necessary to accomplish the object. It will afford us great pleasure to add other names to the list.

In the next paper (May 6th,) the following appeared:

THE RODGERS' SLAVES.--We have received one more subscription, of \$100 in behalf of the slaves, 30 in number, conditionally emancipated by the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford county, Virginia. The list of donors now stands as follows:—

Seabury Brewster, - - - -	\$100
J. K. Herrick, - - - -	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw, - -	100
William Wood, - - - -	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr. - - -	100
Gerard Hallock, - - - -	100
Stephen Allen, - - - -	100
Rufus L. Lord, - - - -	100
Thomas Barron, - - - -	100
George Law, - - - -	100

Total thus far - - - \$1,000

All these donations have been proffered without a word of personal solicitation. Eight more are necessary to accomplish the object.

On the 7th of May the following excellent remarks are made.

THE RODGERS' SLAVES.—Let it

be remembered that these THIRTY SLAVES, although emancipated and comfortably provided by the will of their late master, Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co. Va., on condition of their emigration to Liberia, under the direction and at the expense of the American Colonization Society, will still remain in slavery, and pass to the heirs of the deceased, unless the above condition is complied with.

Let it be remembered that the laws of Virginia do not permit the emancipation of slaves, except upon condition of their removal from the State.

Let it be remembered, that as a matter of property, Mr. Rodgers relinquished by the above act, including the outfit which he left for the slaves, probably not less than \$15,000.

Let it be remembered that the American Colonization Society have already listened to so many similar claims the present year, that they have anticipated their income as far as prudence will permit; and that, therefore, the emancipation of these thirty slaves must depend upon extra contributions from the friends of the cause.

Let it be remembered that of the \$1,800 necessary to defray the expense of their removal to Liberia \$1,100 has already been subscribed by eleven individuals in this city, viz:

Seabury Brewster, - - -	\$100
J. K. Herrick, - - - -	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw, -	100
William Wood, - - - -	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr. - -	100
Gerard Hallock, - - - -	100
Stephen Allen, paid, - -	100
Rufus L. Lord, - - - -	100
Thomas Barron, - - - -	100
George Law, paid, - - -	100
Wilson G. Hunt, - - - -	100

Total thus far - - - \$1,100

Leaving \$700 yet to be subscribed. Who will stand in the gap for this amount? None of the above subscriptions are binding unless the whole amount is raised.

Let it be remembered that Liberia is the only colored community on earth which has shown a capacity for self-government; that every intelligent, moral man thus restored to the land of his fathers, is in fact a missionary of civilization and religion, adding strength to the Colony, and enabling it to extend farther and farther its benign and healthful influence. Not less than 80,000 natives are already incorporated with the colonists, and to a great extent have adopted their language, manners, and religion. Let the testimony of the colonists, colored men all, to the salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the generally prosperous and happy condition of the people, be contrasted with the condition of men of the same race in the United States, whether bond or free.

Finally, let it be remembered that one dollar expended for African colonization will do more towards the *extinction of the slave trade* than \$50 expended in naval armaments and expeditions. The colony of Liberia already occupies a coast of 300 miles, which was formerly one of the principal outlets for slaves, but from which not one can now be taken. Let the coast from Cape Palmas (the southern limit of the above Colony) to the British Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, be occupied with colonists similar to Liberia, and the naval squadrons maintained by England, France, and the United States, at a great expense of money and life, for the prevention of the slave trade, may be withdrawn. The same process applied to the eastern coast, from Abyssinia down to the Cape Colony, would stop the

vile traffic on that side, and thus the African slave trade would be forever extinguished. Colonization can accomplish all this speedily, and at an expense within the means of the smallest American State; whereas, powerful nations have been engaged for many years in attempting to suppress the traffic by naval squadrons, without success. It is even said in spite of all such efforts, the number of slaves exported is as large as ever.

What is wanted on this whole subject of slavery and the slave trade, is, to abandon abstraction and look to practical results. What can I do? What can others do to ameliorate the condition of the Africans, here or in Africa? That is the question. If you could only set men to work, you should find the philanthropy of many of them soon evaporate; but as long as they have nothing to do but abuse and denounce, the occupation is too congenial to their tastes and habits, to be willingly relinquished.

And the next day but one came the following:

**THE RODGERS' SLAVES.**—Thirteen hundred dollars have been subscribed by thirteen gentlemen of this city, towards the \$1800 necessary to secure the freedom of thirty slaves, emancipated by the will of the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co., Va., on condition that the American Colonization Society will remove them to Liberia—with their own consent, of course. Five more names are wanted to make up the amount. It is very desirable that the books should be closed TO-DAY. Who else will take a part in this truly benevolent enterprise? Accomplished it must, and will be; but it is better that five other gentlemen should co-operate. We will guarantee that none of them will regret it, when they come to review the history of

their lives. "Dont forget the number."—TO-DAY.

The next day the following sentence was uttered.

**THE RODGERS' SLAVES.**—The fund now stands at \$1500. Three more names for \$100 each will complete the amount, (\$1800) and secure the freedom of 30 slaves. The books will be kept open *this day only*.

And the next day, viz. 11th May, the accomplishment of the noble undertaking was thus announced:

**THE OBJECT ACCOMPLISHED.**—It will be seen below that the eighteen hundred dollars called for through our columns by Rev. Mr McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, to secure the freedom and defray the expenses of colonizing thirty slaves conditionally emancipated by the will of the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co., Va., has been promptly subscribed. The names of the donors, so far as known to us, are as follows:

Seabury Brewster,	- - -	\$100
J. K. Herrick,	- - -	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw,	-	100
William Wood,	- - -	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr.,	- -	100
Gerard Hallock,	- - -	100
Stephen Allen,	- - -	100
Rufus L. Lord,	- - -	100
Thomas Barron,	- - -	100
George Law,	- - -	100
Wilson G. Hunt,	- - -	100
A Friend,	- - -	100
Anonymous,	- - -	100
J.—Cash,	- - -	100
H. K. Corning,	- - -	100
Mrs. H. D. Cruger,	- -	100
Anson G. Phelps,	- - -	100
George Bird,	- - -	100

Total, - - \$1800

One of the pleasantest features of

these subscriptions is the cheerfulness with which they have been proffered; all but two or three having been sent in without a word of personal solicitation. After the total had been made up, we received the following telegraphic despatch from New Haven.

"*New Haven, May 10*—If needed, put down 'Anonymous' for the eighteenth hundred of the Rodgers Fund, and draw on me."

Although we have not been able to avail ourselves, in this instance, of our friend's generosity, we will try to accommodate him some other time. There was also an offer of \$100 from a gentleman in Chemung Co., New York; but it was thought best, on the whole, to confine the operations to this city. The full amount was yesterday paid over to the Colonization Society, as will be seen by the annexed receipts:

NEW YORK,

*May 10, 1850.*

Received of Gerard Hallock, for the use of the American Colonization Society, eighteen hundred dollars, being in full of eighteen subscriptions, of a hundred dollars each, to secure the liberation and colonization of about thirty slaves, conditionally freed by the will of the late Timothy Rodgers, Esq., of Bedford County, Va.

J. B. PINNEY,

*Cor. Sec. &c., &c.*

NEW YORK,

*May 10, 1850.*

Received of Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, eighteen hundred dollars, contributed by eighteen persons in New York, to secure the liberation and colonization of the slaves of the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co., Va.

WM. McLAIN,

*Sec. & Treas. A. C. S.*



The paper of the 14th contained the following, and the \$100 has been received.

A LIBRARY FOR THEM.—We have received \$100 from a gentleman in Zanesville, Ohio, (who desires to be *incog.*) in aid of the 30 slaves conditionally freed by the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co., Va.—says the donor:

"If the \$1,800 shall have been already subscribed, please appropriate my \$100 towards purchasing a library of moral and religious books,

such as you deem best calculated to do them good."

These directions will be scrupulously complied with, varied only in this, that we will refer the selection of books to Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who has the removal of said slaves in charge, and who is more competent than ourselves to determine what books will be most useful to them, having reference to the progress they have already made in education, or the rudiments of the same.

[For the Repository.]

#### Colonization in Ohio.

IN my communication, inserted in the Repository of ——— last, I stated that the memorial to the legislature had been signed by the Synods, conferences, conventions, &c., of the several religious bodies applied to, with great unanimity; about seven of the members only having declined. The list included the Ohio Methodist Conference, the Synod of Cincinnati, (Old School Presbyterian,) the Synod of Cincinnati, (New School Presbyterian,) the Ohio Baptist Convention, and the Synod of Ohio, (Old School Presbyterian.)

The memorial was also circulated among the people in many of the counties throughout the State, and was very generally signed by those to whom it was presented. But the lateness of the period at which our operations commenced, owing to the prevalence of the cholera during the summer, and the want of systematic organization, prevented such a full expression of the public will as was desirable. We asked for \$5,000 per annum for five years, to aid the Colonization Society.

The State is now much in debt for her public improvements, and

is engaged in the construction of a costly State House edifice. Though our memorials were numerously signed, yet as they embraced but a small portion of the voters of the State, the members felt themselves unprepared to appropriate funds to the Colonization Society for sending the colored population from other States, and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom they were referred, declined reporting in favor of the appropriation, on the ground of the financial embarrassments of the State and the indisposition of the people to pay taxes, except to aid those in our own State to emigrate to a land of freedom. The latter reason, I think, was not included in the report, but was expressed to me by some of the members.

A resolution was introduced into the lower House by Mr. GILMAN from the committee on Federal Relations, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to induce the General Government to acknowledge the independence of Liberia. To this, an amendment was offered by Mr. BULL, asking, also, that they be requested to use all honorable means

to induce the free blacks of Ohio to emigrate to that country.

The first proposition was passed, after considerable debate, by yeas 51, nays 14, and the second by yeas 50, nays 15.

As this last proposition covers the broad question of approval of the whole colonization scheme, the very large majority by which it was carried is conclusive of the sentiments of the members upon this subject.

When these resolutions went up to the Senate they were agreed to, by that body, without a division.

The Indiana resolutions in reference to the withdrawal of our squadron from the coast of Africa, and the appropriation of the sum thus expended to promote colonization, were introduced into the Senate by Mr. RANDALL, and adopted without a division, but were not reached by the House, I think, in time to pass them before adjournment.

Having had the grant of the Hall of the House of Representatives, early in the session, to deliver another lecture, and being requested by the members to publish it for circulation, I left Columbus for Cincinnati, where it was immediately put to press.

In the meantime a few intelligent and enterprising young colored men of Cincinnati held a meeting to consider the question of emigrating to Africa and settling a new colony on the plan of CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq. They allowed me the privilege of publishing their resolutions in the appendix to my lecture, from which you will be good enough to copy them.

As soon as the lecture was out of press, I again visited Columbus and divided 1,500 copies of it and 600 of last year's among the members, for distribution to their constituents. The members, generally, now seemed inclined to favor the scheme of the

Cincinnati young men, and the chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, in the House, Mr. GILMAN introduced the bill already noticed in the Repository, granting \$600 to pay expenses of the exploring committee to Africa, and \$25 each for all emigrants who should go to Liberia within the next five years, providing their numbers should not exceed an average of fifty persons per annum. This bill passed the lower House by a considerable majority. The opposition to it, except by a very few, was made on the ground of the impolicy of giving aid to benevolent associations and the inability of the State, at present, to expend money for such objects. None other than kindly feelings towards the new Republic seemed to be entertained by any one.

The bill did not reach the Senate until within a few days of its adjournment. There was opposition to it in this branch also, and principally for the same reasons expressed by the House members who opposed it. The efforts made to suspend the rules and push the bill ahead of other measures having the precedence of it, led to the calling of the ayes and noes, and revealed to its friends the fact that there was a majority of about six in its favor. Feeling that it was safe, extra efforts were no longer made to hurry it to the prejudice of other bills in which members were interested. But the members began to obtain leave of absence a day or two before that fixed for the adjournment, and many friends of the bill were leaving. To prevent its defeat I busied myself a little among the members to secure their "pairing off" on this measure, as they were doing upon certain other bills, so as to secure the same results that would have been attained though the members had not left. But the bill could not be reached

until the last hours of the session, when no quorum being present, as we have since learned, all measures acted upon had to be done informally, and by common consent. No bill, therefore, to which there was opposition, could be sanctioned, and the opposition to ours being maintained, its friends had to allow its postponement until next session.

In view of the whole case, there is much to encourage us connected with these movements. It is certain, however, that an appropriation hereafter can only be obtained to aid emigrants to Liberia who reside in Ohio at present, and that any aid afforded from this State, to send out emancipated slaves or free colored persons from other States, must come from private individuals. It will be seen, therefore, that if the Colonization Society is enabled to accept the slaves offered to her to be sent to Liberia, our people, and especially our churches must extend their aid liberally to the Society. With this object in view we shall take the necessary steps to call upon the churches for annual contributions to this cause.

The opposition to Colonization is every where yielding throughout the State, and colored men are beginning to think seriously of emigration. In addition to the young men in Cincinnati, there are several others in different parts of the State, who will go to Liberia within a year or two. But no general movement in favor of emigration will take place until the question of the right of suffrage for the colored people shall have been decided by a vote of the citizens of Ohio. This question will be submitted to the people in the vote on the new constitution within a few months. If the right of suffrage is denied to them, then a general movement may be anticipated. I have pledged the colored orators who are *stumping* the State

under appointment of the late Columbus colored convention, that I will make no public opposition to their receiving that privilege, but that I will leave the subject to the calm unbiassed decision of the voters. At the same time I assure them, that if they cannot obtain the elective franchise in Ohio in the United States, that they shall have it, with all the public offices, in our new colony of *Ohio in Africa*.

The recent meeting in Cincinnati, in which the colored people denounced colonization, was prompted by the fear that the movements of the emigrating party might prejudice the suffrage question. They however manifested a liberal spirit towards the young men, and allowed one of their number, Mr. PERKINS, to address the meeting on the subject of emigration. His speech is said to have been the ablest one ever delivered in the city on the subject of emigration to Africa.

I notice a reference in your last number to the lecture before our legislature of 1849, and the wish expressed that it should be circulated extensively throughout the United States. It is stereotyped and any quantity can be supplied. The stereotyping was done, chiefly, at the suggestion and expense of Walter Gregory, of Cincinnati. The lecture of the present year is also stereotyped, and some of the friends desire its extensive circulation also. Mr. Gregory, who had given \$50 before its publication, on reading it handed me an additional sum of \$100 to aid in its circulation. Should any one, therefore, be desirous of aiding in this measure, an enclosure of \$50 will pay for the publication and mailing of 1,000 copies. Any larger or smaller number will be supplied in the same proportion.

DAVID CHRISTY,

*Agent Am. Col. Soc. for Ohio.*  
OXFORD, Butler Co., O., Apr. 1850.



P. S. 1. Since the foregoing was written I have seen two senators, who inform me that there was a quorum in the senate but not in the lower house, during the last sitting of the legislature, and that our bill had to be postponed among a number of other things, but that there was no change of sentiment one way or the other, upon the merits of the subject.

P. S. 2. In reference to the Christian Anti-slavery Convention, the sittings of which we did not attend on the last day of its session, a note is necessary. We supply it from the Central Christian Herald, which embraces an outline of the proceedings of that body.

"As the business was coming to a close the Rev. Mr. Vashon of Pittsburg introduced a resolution declaring the American Colonization Society a twin sister of slavery, inimical to the best interests of the free colored population of the country, and as unworthy the support of the churches. This move was wholly unexpected, and took the

convention all aback. The first impression was to give it the go-by; but out of respect to the mover, who had before taken no part in the proceedings, he was permitted to give his views, when the Rev. Mr. Peck, of Pittsburg, followed in opposition, but a thrilling speech from Henry Gloster, of Michigan, (colored, as also Messrs. Peck and Vashon,) who was called for, aroused the feeling, and the original resolution was passed with but two or three dissenting voices."

I need only add that the Rev. Mr. VASHON remained some days in Cincinnati after the convention adjourned, and that several discussions of the question of African emigration took place at social parties between him and our colored friends, who are preparing for a removal to Ohio in Africa, and that he must have left the city under the conviction that this question had two sides, and that the advocates of African nationality cannot be convinced that they are upon the weaker side.

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#### **Present condition and prospects of the Colonization Society.**

WE commend the following article to the careful attention of our readers. Though written for Maryland, it contains truths applicable every where. Especially ought the colored people to read it.

If we are not mistaken the appropriation by the State of Maryland will be exhausted next year. The whole \$200,000 will then have been expended. We cannot doubt but that the next Legislature will renew the appropriation, and thus carry out this noble state policy.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

WE publish below, the resolutions which were adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Society, in regard to their further action on the subject of Colonization in Maryland.

It is unnecessary to repeat here, what all our readers know, that the Society has established a Colony at Cape Palmas, under their exclusive control, which has from year to year been gradually acquiring strength, and which is at this time a well ordered community of emigrants from this country, and mainly, from the State of Maryland. With the history of this Colony, all our readers are

doubtless familiar, and a full narrative of all matters of interest connected with it, is to be found in the general Report of the Board, published in our February No.

It is known too, that this colony has been established as a place to which the free colored people of Maryland may emigrate, when circumstances here make it their interest to do so; to which it is expected and believed they will hereafter emigrate at their own cost; but to which they are now carried free from expense by the State Society. The basis of Colonization—and this cannot be too often stated—is voluntary emigration. Colonization, wholly inefficient to take from the country at its own charge all the free people of color who are in it, is yet perfectly competent to establish Colonies to which these people may emigrate whenever they find it their interest to do so—and not one hour before. This, we say, cannot be too often stated.

Colonization has accomplished its object to this extent. The Colony of Maryland in Liberia, which now particularly interests us, has been established for the especial use of emigrants from Maryland, and the question that now presents itself is, whether the efforts thus far so successful, shall be as available as they should be to the end for which they were made.

The matter of Colonization hereafter, must address itself, mainly to the free colored people themselves. In years past, the efforts of the Colonization Societies, was to demonstrate the practicability of the scheme, to establish the Colonies, to support them until they were able to support themselves, and to bring them before the community in the attitude that they now occupy. Until this was accomplished, it was not easy at all times to recommend emigration, and Colonizationists rarely did so. They

took care to spread before the colored man, all the facts of the case, to let him judge of the risk, if risk there was, and to let his emigration be the result of his own judgment. Now, however, the Colonizationist—nay every well-wisher of the colored man may safely and without hesitation recommend emigration, not only for what is to be attained in Africa, but for what is to be escaped from in this country. Across the Atlantic, day by day, improves the condition of the emigrant—government becomes more firm—the comforts of life are more and more multiplied—the colonists are becoming better informed—education is becoming more common—the dignity belonging to a people claiming an individuality among the family of nations is impressing itself upon the community, the sympathies of the civilized world are with the colonies—and, in fine, there are but few if any drawbacks to the attractions which Western Africa now presents to the free colored people of this country. But then, on this side of the Atlantic, what is there to encourage them. Let those who can look back for ten years, ask what there is here to encourage them to hope for better things. Does not, in truth, year after year, make their condition worse? There may be instances of individual prosperity, but taking into view the condition of the free colored population as a mass, what is there, we repeat, of encouragement for the future? We confess we see nothing. On the contrary, every vessel from Europe, that brings emigrants to America, furnishes an argument, of strongest import, in favor of African colonization. We might dwell upon this view of the subject. We believe, however, that it is sufficient to suggest it. The time, we think, has arrived when it is the duty of every man who values the perma-

nent prosperity and happiness of the free colored people amongst us, to advise their emigration—and when we say this, we do so, under the conviction, that, the future for them, in this country, offers not one single reasonable ground for hoping that matters, in regard to them, will improve—on the contrary, no ground for hoping that they will even continue to be as favorable as they are at present.

The friends of Colonization throughout the State are now urged to exertion. The facts and arguments in favor of the scheme, should be made known. The Society has, in their monthly journal and in their late general report, furnished the data, which are within the reach of all, and it is hoped and believed, that those who, in Maryland, have heretofore aided the Board of Managers, will not now abate their efforts. Come what may, Maryland has done her duty in the establishment of the colony at Cape Palmas.

WHEREAS, the Maryland State Colonization Society, acting under the auspices of the State of Maryland, and in the execution of the design to promote which, they were incorporated, have succeeded in establishing the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, which is now capable of receiving, without inconvenience, such accessions to its population as emigration from the State of Maryland may be able to supply.

*And whereas*, in the establishment of said Colony, one of the considerations having the strongest influence on the State Society, was the preparation of a home, to which emigrants from Maryland might resort, when the day arrived that made it their interest to do so, and where they would be entitled to a preference, in the event of the Colony limiting the numbers it was able to receive and maintain.

*And whereas*, in the interval that has elapsed since the founding of the Colony, the wisdom and necessity of its establishment, as well as of the whole scheme of Colonization, at Cape Palmas and elsewhere—in view of the relations of the white and free colored population of our country, have been made more and more apparent by almost daily accumulating circumstances :

*Therefore, resolved*, That the Board will renew their efforts to carry out the purposes of the Society as originally indicated, in the fullest confidence, that the scheme of Colonization offers the only mode by which the evils arising from the existence in our country of two distinct races can, in any degree, be obviated, and that it addresses itself now with more force than ever to public consideration and support.

*Resolved*, That the Board conceive themselves bound to the Colony to relax no effort that can promote its prosperity, either by increasing its population by emigration, or in any other manner within the scope of their means—to the end, that Maryland in Liberia may be enabled to maintain its position of equality with any other Colony on the Coast, and not be forced to become dependent on any of them.

*Resolved*, That the Board, in looking to the Colony which, with divine assistance, they have been able to found, have every reason to be satisfied with the result of their labors, and feel an honest pride in their relations to the citizens of Maryland in Liberia, whom they recognize as a people, whose love of liberty placed them where they are, and whose love of order and whose obedience to the laws have made them a community that does honor to its origin.

*Resolved*, That the Board will cause the State to be thoroughly canvassed during the coming year—as well for



the purpose of diffusing information as of promoting emigration to Cape Palmas; and earnestly entreat all the friends of the cause to co-operate to these ends with the Traveling Agent of the Society.

*Resolved*, That the Reverend Clergy of this State be most respectfully

solicited to advocate the objects of the Society, and to take up collections for its benefit in their respective places of worship, on or about the 4th of July next.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the various papers of the State.

#### Letter from a Virginian.

A friend in Baltimore has handed us the following letter, saying he thought it contained some suggestions which were appropriate at the present time.

—, Va., March, 1850.

DEAR —: I owe you many thanks for the Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society. It is one of the most full, complete, and satisfactory colonization documents it has ever been my pleasure to read, and I am satisfied no Southern man, whose mind is free from prejudice, and is capable of carrying facts and principles to their legitimate results, can rise from the perusal of it without being convinced that African colonization has claims which no statesman, no patriot, and no true philanthropist can disregard or overlook. In many of its aspects it appeals with equal force and urgency to the benevolent and humane wherever located; but there is one view of it presented in the report (page 29) which, when duly considered, cannot fail to make an enduring impression upon reflecting minds at the South, who look at this question practically, in all its bearings, both present and future, upon the peace and happiness of society. I speak of the *future*, because no statesman, no philanthropist, no patriot, who, upon such a question as

this, confines his vision to the present, without looking to prospective consequences, is deserving of the blessings which the wisdom and foresight of our ancestors so bountifully provided for their descendants.

The report alludes to the effect which the filling up of the "great West" will have upon the free colored population of Maryland, when the consequent great influx of white labor from Europe shall be brought into direct competition with them. But there is another view of the subject, affecting both races, which, in my judgment, is entitled to grave consideration. If the boundary of the West "has at length been reached," it may with equal truth be said that the utmost limit of slave territory has been fixed and established. All that portion of the territory of the United States where slave labor can be employed, is now filling up, and the period will soon arrive when Maryland and Virginia will find no outlet in any part of this country for any portion of the black population. When that time arrives, (and who can look at the rapid increase of population in this country, without being convinced that it may be here before we are ready for it?) what will be our condition? If African colonization be abandoned, where shall we find relief from the enormous evils which such a state of things will inevitably

produce. But an examination somewhat in detail, is due, in my estimation, to the vital importance of the subject. In the appendix to the report we have the population of Maryland, shown by the census of 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840. By this enumeration it appears that the number of slaves in the first period was 103,036, and from that time they go on gradually increasing until 1810, when we have a gradual diminution, and in 1840 the number is reduced to 89,495 less by 13,541 than in 1790. Now what is the inference to be drawn from these pregnant facts? Does it show, conclusively, that slavery had more than reached its maximum in Maryland so long ago as 1790, and that any increase beyond this, to any considerable amount, would have been prejudicial to her highest interests? Here we have the operation of natural causes alone producing their legitimate results. If it had been the true interest of Maryland that the number of slaves should have been increased, or in other words, if the wants of the people should have required a greater number of this species of laborers, she had within her limits, by means of the natural increase, the materials of an augmentation to an almost indefinite extent. But interest and humanity combined, produced a diminution, rather than an increase, and we find in 1840 the number reduced to less than 90,000. And now the question returns, with irresistible force,—what are we of Maryland and Virginia to do when the slaveholding States on the Mississippi and in Texas shall have been filled up, and their respective governments shall have interdicted the further ingress of this species of population within their respective borders? Without any outlet, and without colonization in Africa, are we not des-

tined to be overwhelmed? The Northern Abolitionists will doubtless be ready with an answer to this question, which is to solve every difficulty, and remove every danger. Unconditional emancipation! This is the panacea which is to settle the question, and to cure every evil connected with it; but this, like many other remedies, will, I fear, be worse than the disease; or otherwise, no remedy at all.

When these *sagacious* philanthropists shall have caused the "Ethiopian to change his skin," when they shall be able to blot out forever all memory of the past, and to reconcile both races to a state of perfect equality, in social and political rights and privileges, when they shall have removed the prejudices which time and circumstances have made strong as nature itself—then will emancipation, unconnected with colonization, be a remedy for the evil. But great as is the complacency of this class of people in reference to their own ability and merit, and, upon this question, acting as if there was total want of these qualities in all others, yet, I presume, even *they* will hardly claim the power to perform these miracles. Taking things then as they really are, or in all probability will be, would the mere release of the slaves from the control and protection of their masters, without providing a home for them elsewhere, be a relief to either race? If the feelings, opinions, or prejudices if you please, of the people remain as they now are, the blacks, though nominally free, would still be a servile race among us, with no mitigation, but rather an increase of the evil. Viewed, then, in every aspect which the subject presents itself to my mind, African colonization is not a question of humanity, of sound policy, but to the Southern farming States it is one, as the future now

presents itself, of great and overpowering necessity; so strongly, indeed, does this view of the subject present itself to my understanding, that I am amazed that Southern statesmen do not generally sustain colonization, as the only hope of future peace and safety. Mr. Calhoun seems to have clearly perceived the danger to which the South was exposed, by the unrestrained accumulation of this class of persons within circumscribed limits. To this circumstance we may adduce much of that zeal, approaching almost to monomania, which he has displayed for the continued acquisition of slave territory. But this pallative is exhausted; and territory when acquired, does not necessarily become an asylum for slaves. Nature has something to do with this matter, in adapting the soil and climate to such productions as will make slave labor profitable. Where cotton, and rice, and sugar cannot be cultivated, it requires no Wilmot proviso, no statute on parchment, to say to slavery, "thus far thou shalt go, but no farther." The experience of this country is so full and complete upon this subject, that no legislation, no skill and adroitness on the part of politicians, can change the laws which govern the case. We have a complete illustration of this in our recent acquisitions of California and New Mexico. We have seen our country agitated from one extremity to the other upon the question, whether slavery should be admitted or excluded from the territory; politicians arrayed upon one side or the other; the stability of the Union itself threatened; and yet nature had previously settled the whole subject, and the people congregated there from the North and the South, the East and the West, had nothing to do when assembled in convention but to confirm the verdict.

To circumscribe the black race

within the smallest possible limits, is a favorite policy with Northern fanatics. Unmindful of the calamitous consequences which the full consummation of such policy will have upon the objects of their pretended beneficence, they oppose, with a tenacity that is truly surprising, every effort to return these unfortunate people to the home of their ancestors. It is a scheme of the slaveholders, say they, to perpetuate slavery, by removing a portion, to give increased value to the remainder. Recollecting that their ancestors would not relinquish the accursed traffic in slaves, so long as money was to be made by it, and until the strong arm of the Government was put forth to arrest it, they seem to have arrived at the conclusion, that human nature is utterly selfish, and that no reform upon this subject is possible, no scheme of humanity which looks to the welfare of both races can be successful, unless it appeals directly to the interest and selfishness of the parties concerned. Alas, for all human improvement, all moral renovation, if this is the only principle upon which it can ever be predicated! But are the premises correct? Will the removal of a portion, at the period to which these observations are directed, that is, when our population shall be so increased as to make laborers abundant, have the effect, to the extent claimed, of giving increased value to the remainder? I doubt the correctness of the assumption; the conclusion must therefore fall to the ground. My own observation, so far as it has extended, does not prove the truth of this trite axiom, if I may so call it, of the Abolitionists. In the farming States the money value of slaves depends almost exclusively upon the demands for them abroad, in the cotton fields and sugar plantations of the extreme South, rather than upon any fictitious



value that may be imparted by the smallness or redundancy of their numbers at home. If a portion of them are colonized, their place is immediately supplied by free laborers, which in agricultural pursuits is even found more profitable. It is true, that if left to accumulate without any removal at all, they would become an insupportable burden to the masters, and in this sense Abolition logic has some force. But to illustrate my meaning in a plain and simple manner, and to make it directly applicable to the question at issue, I will suppose the county of Harford, in Maryland, to have three thousand slaves; fifteen hundred of these are removed by the process of gradual colonization in Africa, and the vacuum thus made is filled by free labor as fast as it is created, will the remainder be increased in value by this process, supposing no foreign demand for them? I think not; and whenever the experiment is made, I feel satisfied the fallacy of the assumption will be demonstrated. And yet, this is the most plausible argument ever yet adduced by the Abolitionists against African coloni-

zation. But it may be asked,—why press African colonization so strongly upon the South, if the interest of that section is not to be promoted by it? Has the South no interest but in the increased or diminished value of slaves? This depends, as I have endeavored to show, almost exclusively upon the demand for them in the rice, cotton, and sugar regions of the South; and when this is supplied their real value is gone in Virginia and Maryland, never to be revived by a colonization of a part, or by any other process. And when this time arrives, it is my solemn conviction, that the colonization of these unhappy people, so far as these two States are concerned, becomes a question, not of dollars and cents, but of high and exalted beneficence, enforced by all the duties of self-preservation to both races. But I have not time, nor do the limits of a letter permit me to do anything like justice to so fruitful a subject, and I fear I have taxed your indulgence already too severely.

With renewed thanks for the document in question, I remain, as ever,  
Yours, sincerely.

[From the Christian Observer.]

#### *African Commerce and Manufactures.*

WE invite the attention of our readers to the articles on Commerce and Manufactures in Africa. They were prepared for publication by our young friend, Mr. William Coppinger, principally from data on file in the Colonization office in this city. They will be viewed with interest by those who regard the New Republic as the great organ appointed by Providence, to promote the diffusion of the gospel and the arts of civilized life among millions in Africa.

The value of the commerce of Africa to the United States is steadily and rapidly advancing, and needs

but encouragement to make it, in a few years, as valuable to our country as that of Great Britain was twenty years ago.

During the last ten or fifteen years great discoveries have been made in and about Africa, and many new and important facts brought to light. In addition to the numerous eligible points on the coast, occupied by the accursed slave traders, the French have had for some time a settlement on the Senegal, and have recently taken possession of the Gaboon region; the Danes are on the Rio Volta; the Dutch on the Gold coast; the

Portuguese at Loango; the Americans at Liberia—now formed into an independent Republic, with laws modeled after our own—and the English at Sierra Leone, in the Gambia, and on the gold coast.

From the results of colonies and the testimony of travellers, such as Park, Lander, Laird, Clapperton, Burckhart, McQueen, Duncan, and others, we are afforded evidence that nature has scattered her bounties with the most lavish hand; and that what is required to make them available to the noblest purposes, is a legitimate commerce, sustained by our rulers and directed by honorable men.

Among the productions of the soil may be named—

*Grain.*—Rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, wheat, domah, &c.

*Fruits.*—Oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, pines, citrons, pawpas, plantains, bananas, dates, tamarinds, Mango plum, &c.

*Roots.*—Manioc, igraine, batalee, yams, cassada, arrow-root, ginger, sweet potato, beans, peas, &c. &c.

*Timber.*—Teak, ebony, lignumvitæ, rosewood, oak, mahogany, and forty or fifty other species of wood, suitable for all purposes.

*Nuts.*—Palm nut, shea or butter nut, cocoa nut, cola nut, croton nut, castor oil, netta nut, pea nut, &c.

*Dyes.*—Carmine, yellow, various shades, blue, orange, various shades, red, crimson, brown, &c.

*Dyewoods.*—Camwood, barwood, &c.

*Gums.*—Copal, Senegal, mastic, sudan, &c.

*Drugs.*—Aloes, cassia, senna, frankincense, copaiva, &c.

*Minerals.*—Gold, iron, copper, emery, sal ammoniac, nitre, &c.

*Miscellaneous.*—Sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, tobacco, India rubber, beeswax, ostrich feath-

ers, hides, skins, ivory, pepper of all varieties, spices, hemp, honey, &c. &c.

In the animal kingdom I find that, in addition to the wild beasts which infest its forests and occupy its swamps, and whose skins, teeth and horns are valuable as articles of commerce, immense herds of cattle, incalculable in number, range its plains. Hides, therefore, to almost any amount, may be obtained. Sheep and goat skins, of a very large kind, are equally numerous and very valuable. Fish of all kinds visit the shores and rivers in innumerable shoals, and are easily taken in large quantities during the proper season.

The mineral kingdom has not been explored, but enough is known to show that the precious metals abound, particularly gold. This is found throughout the known regions of Africa, in beds of rivers and in mines. Dupuis and Bowditch speak of the "solid lumps of rock gold" which ornament the persons of the attendants in the Court of the King of Ashantee, at Coomassie. Mr. Bowditch says that the great men will frequently on state occasions, so load their wrists with these lumps that they are obliged to support them on the head of a boy.

The iron ore found near Sierra Leone, is particularly rich, yielding seventy-nine per cent., and is said to be well adapted to making steel. Copper is so abundant in Mayomba, that they gather from the surface of the ground enough for their purposes.

A few words on the productiveness of the soil. It has been proved that two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables can be and are raised in a year. They yield a larger crop than the best soils in America. One acre of rich land, well tilled, says Gov. Ash-

man, will produce three hundred dollars worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow-root. Four acres laid out in coffee plants, will, after the third year, produce a clear income of \$200 or \$300. Half an acre of cotton trees, yielding *two crops a year of cotton*, of an equal, if not superior, length and strength of staple and fineness, and color, to fair "Orleans," will clothe a whole family; and one acre of canes will make the same number independent of all the world for sugar. The dyes, in particular, are found to resist both acids and light, properties which no other dyes that we know of possess.

In the year 1840, 39 British vessels arrived at Cape Coast. Since that time, the trade has been gradually improving. The last year's report which we have received, sets down the imports into Cape Coast, as amounting to £423,170 sterling, and the exports as £325,008 sterling. The imports during the same period into Acra, were £95,000, and the exports £115,000 sterling. The total export of British merchandise to Africa, is at present estimated at £5,000,000 sterling per annum.

The average import of *palm oil alone into Liverpool*, for some years past, has been at least 15,000 tons a year, valued at about £400,000 sterling, and giving employment to 25,000 or 30,000 tons of shipping. The imports into the Republic of Liberia, are estimated by an American (white) physician, who has spent six years there, at \$120,000 per annum, and the exports as reaching very near the same amount. The commerce of our own country with Africa, is daily becoming an important item. The principal seats of this trade are Salem, Mass., and Providence, R. I. New York occasionally sends, while our city has at

present time, five sail of brigs and barques actively and profitably employed. One of our merchants stated, that he cleared \$12,000 in one year, on the single article of ground or pea nuts! Strange as it may appear, nearly all these nuts are transhipped to France, where they command a ready sale, are there converted into, and thence find their way over the world in the shape of *olive oil*—the skill of the French chemists enabling them to imitate the real Lucca and Florence oil so as to deceive the nicest judges. Indeed, the oil from the pea nuts possesses a sweetness and delicacy not to be surpassed.

While we greatly regret that there are no means of acquiring proper and correct information of the commerce of Africa, yet we presume the facts we have already given, and the recollection that there are at least—according to the best informed parties—160,000,000 of inhabitants in that vast continent, the whole of whom are not only willing, but anxious to exchange the various products of their prolific soil for the dry goods, powder, rum, beads, pipes, tobacco, lead bars, iron bars, hardware, glassware, earthenware, brassware, cowries, soap, flints, tallow and sperm candles, wines, beef, pork, lard, flour, meal, hams, tongues, biscuit, crackers, perfumery, and the thousand other articles produced by the skill and industry of our citizens.

So important and valuable has this rapidly increasing commerce become to Great Britain, that we cannot but notice the great efforts which have been made, and are making, by that power, to secure ALL the trade of Africa to her merchants. In addition to the aid given to various enterprising travellers, and the enormous expense borne by her in keeping up a large



and efficient squadron on the coast, and in sustaining her colonies there, we behold her pouring forth immense sums of money on the celebrated "Niger expedition;" in sending Mr. Duncan to negotiate a treaty with the powerful King of Dahomey, and in the ready acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Liberia—entering immediately into a treaty of commerce and amity—and the kind attention shown

President Roberts during his brief stay in that country.

It therefore well becomes our government to awaken themselves to the importance of the African trade. Ours are emphatically a commercial people, and to enable them to enter into competition with the English traders, demands the earliest and most serious attention.

Wm. C.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

### Liberia and the Slave Trade.

HAVING just received a copy of the recently enacted statutes of the Republic of Liberia, we take the liberty of copying the Article relative to the slave trade, which we trust will convince all, who have been misled by the statements of Doctor Bacon and other enemies of Liberia, that the Liberians are not very deeply steeped in the guilt of this tropic.

ARTICLE II.—*Section 1st.* No citizen of, or other person coming into, or resident in this Republic, shall for himself, or another, either as master, factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, or otherwise prepare any vessel to sail from any port thereof, for the purpose of carrying on traffic in slaves. Every vessel so fitted out or sailing, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, shall be forfeited to this Republic: and may be seized, and prosecuted, and condemned in any court having competent jurisdiction; and every person so building, fitting out, equipping, loading or otherwise preparing or sending away any vessel, knowing, or intending that she shall be employed in such trade, or any way aiding or abetting therein, shall be deemed guilty of piracy, and shall suffer such pains and penalties as by law may be attached to the crime of piracy.

*Section 2nd.*—If any citizen or

other person, resident within the jurisdiction of this Republic, shall knowingly take on board, receive or transport, from one place to another any African held as a slave for exportation, or intended to be enslaved, he, on conviction thereof shall suffer the pains and penalties incurred under the last paragraph of the preceding section: and every vessel in which such slave or person intended to be enslaved shall have been so taken on board, received, or transported, with her tackle, furniture, apparel, and the goods and effects that shall be found on board, shall be forfeited; one moiety to the Republic, and the other to the prosecutor, and such vessel shall be liable to seizure by any officer of the customs, navy or revenue service of this Republic, and prosecuted and condemned in any court having competent jurisdiction.

*Section 3rd.*—Any citizen of this Republic or other person residing therein, who shall be found serving on board any Liberian vessel employed in the Slave Trade, shall be liable and may be indicted therefor, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding five years.

*Section 4th.*—If any citizen of this Republic shall voluntarily serve

on board any foreign vessel employed in the Slave Trade, he shall on conviction thereof be liable to, and suffer the like forfeiture and penalty as he would have incurred, had such vessel been owned or employed in whole or in part by any citizen or other person residing within this Republic.

*Section 5th.*—All vessels sailing under the flag of this Republic, are hereby prohibited from any and every species of intercourse with slavers at sea and otherwise, and are strictly forbidden to trade with them in any kind of goods, wares or merchandize, or to hold any negotiation or intercourse with them, under the penalty of indictment and fine of five hundred dollars for each offence.

*Section 6th.*—No citizen of Liberia, or other person resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall be permitted to act as agent, or enter into the employ or service of any person or persons engaged in the Slave Trade, or any person in the remotest degree connected with them, under the penalty of indictment and being twelve months bound to hard labor in irons, or fined in the sum of not less than five hundred dollars.

*Section 7th.*—Any citizen of Liberia being found in the neighborhood of any slave establishment, shall be deemed guilty of an infraction of the 6th section of this article, and shall forfeit or suffer the pains or penalties last above named. But should any citizen, so implicated, show that, he or she, was by accident or distress of weather, thrown into that situation, the President being satisfied of such fact, may admit the plea in pardon or extenuation of the guilt of the accused party.

*Section 8th.*—The President of the Republic may, whenever he shall deem it expedient, cause any armed vessel or vessels of this Republic, to cruise on any part of the Liberian Coast or elsewhere, where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the Slave Trade by any citizen or citizens of this Republic, and instruct the commander of such armed vessel to seize, take, and bring into any port of this Republic all foreign vessels found on the Liberian coast, and all Liberian vessels, wheresoever found, which may on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade: or otherwise contravening the provisions of this Act, or any of the Acts of the Legislature of this Republic, to be proceeded against according to law.

*Section 9th.*—If any commissioned vessel of this Republic seize and take any vessel employed in the Slave Trade it shall be the duty of the commander of such commissioned vessel to apprehend and take into custody every person found on board such vessel so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and them convey as soon as conveniently may be to the civil authority of this Republic, in some one of the districts thereof, to be proceeded against in due course of law.

*Section 10th.*—And the proceeds of all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, and effects on board of them which shall be so seized, prosecuted, and condemned, shall be divided equally between the Republic and the officers and men who shall seize, take and bring the same into port for condemnation.

[From the Western Watchman.]

**To the Friends of Colonization in Missouri.**

THE colonization movements are the great results for which the philanthropist has labored are coming yearly becoming more interesting;

with unerring certainty. The Missouri Society has hitherto employed all its strength in aiding the parent society, and laying the foundation work of diffusing information. Now we have a channel opened for more direct influences. There are in our State many families of blacks who desire to emigrate to Liberia, but have not the means to do so; and we all know that among us, free persons of color are excluded from those profitable employments which afford capital enough to carry them to Africa, and maintain them there till they can begin to earn a support.

Our society now proposes to those who need the aid, to furnish to each family wishing to settle in Liberia, a house and one acre of land, cleared and planted with rice and cassada. The following resolution adopted by the Board in St. Louis, March 7th, unfolds the design:

*Resolved*, That the General Agent be instructed to obtain the sum of *fifteen hundred dollars* for the purpose of erecting twenty houses in the Republic of Liberia, and clearing and planting one acre of ground attached to each house; each house and lot to cost *seventy-five* dollars; the same to be given gratuitously, one to each family emigrating to the colony from the State of Missouri, and needing such assistance.

This secures the emigrant from exposure and from want during the season of his acclimation, and gives

him a home at once, which prevents the despondency one might feel in a new country without resources. The resolution says twenty houses, (in view of the large number of free persons of color in Missouri who desire to emigrate to Liberia,) we ought to have fifty. Who will be one of ten men who will give a house each? It is only \$75 sowed in the plant-bed of a great Christian Republic. Who will be one of three and find the other two copartners who will with him build one house? It is only twenty-five dollars invested in the great bank of benevolence at 1,000 per cent. Who will be one of 15, himself one, who will give \$5 each to carry out this scheme in Africa? Let us gather up the subscriptions around us and attend the next colonization meeting with the result, or hand the sums over to the undersigned, agent of the Colonization Society, who is now about to commence a canvass among the benevolent in the city and country, to gather up not only the amount embraced in the resolution, but to solicit means to aid the emigrants from Missouri to make their outfit. As the Society will need more funds than usual to carry out their truly benevolent designs, it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the cause will promptly and liberally respond to this appeal.

W. D. SHUMATE,

*Gen'l. Agt. Missouri Col. Society.*

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

#### Packet for Liberia.

WE are informed that the applications made to the Colonization Society, for passage to Liberia, are rapidly on the increase. Scarcely a day passes without adding to the number. Many masters have offered to confer the boon of freedom on their slaves, on condition of emi-

gration to their fatherland. This, let it be understood, is not for the purpose of getting rid of them, as has been frequently stated, but with a sincere desire, from conscientious motives, to promote their welfare. In addition to these, many of the already free colored population of



both North and South, are anxious to procure a home in the land of their ancestors. To such an extent has the demand increased, that the present receipts of the Society, although larger than formerly, are inadequate to meet them. Had they the necessary means, they could transform ten thousand slaves into as many freemen.

In order to aid in accomplishing so desirable a result, a gentleman of our city proposes that a suitable ship should be purchased by public subscriptions and donations, and then devoted to the furtherance of these objects. By wise economy, and faithful attention on the part of a shipping agent, it is thought that the profits arising from the lucrative trade with Africa, would at least pay the running expenses of the vessel, and transportation of those who may choose to go as emigrants. The passage of the latter to be gratuitous to all whom the Colonization Society shall accept as worthy. It is intended to have her sail from such ports in this country to those of Liberia, as circumstances shall from time to time deem advisable. Said gentleman will cheerfully contribute, as his quota, one thousand dollars; and hopes that *all* who believe that these poor people will be benefitted by emigration, will give according

to their ability, whether that be of thousands, or the single dollar.

In no other way can Africa be civilized and Christianized, and the slave trade effectually suppressed, than by planting and sustaining settlements of her own children on her extensive borders. We have plenty of the *material* in our midst—let us use it as Providence plainly indicates we should, and then all will be well with us and them.

Legitimate commerce is doubtless a powerful agency in the work of civilization, and of peculiar importance in carrying out any great plan for the regeneration of Africa; but with it, there should be combined the higher influences of education and religion—the regulations of law, and the salutary restraints of well ordered society. All these are readily available in a system of colonization, which, by planting whole communities of civilized people along the African coast, secures at once the benefits of commerce, the establishment of schools and churches; and, what is still more desirable, the associated influences of social life and free institutions. Thus, on a large scale, affording to the natives around, a daily exhibition of the practical results of civilization, and the most convincing illustration of its superiority to their own barbarous habits of life.

[From the Leesburg Washingtonian.]

#### Colonization of the free colored people on the coast of Africa.

*To the People of Loudon.*—I desire to call your attention to a subject deeply interesting to the whole State, and emphatically so to us—I allude to the colonization of the free colored people on the coast of Africa. When that great measure was first proposed, it was received with more or less favor in every part of our country, but in no section of it, was it hailed with more general approbation by all whose attention was directed to it, in no division of our widely extended empire was the public judgment more unanimous in

reference to the pure and unmixed beneficence of the scheme in all its aspects, than in Virginia. Nor was this surprising, when we consider the necessity which existed, of providing an asylum for that portion of the African race who were then free, or might be hereafter emancipated, as it was obvious to every observer, that their presence here, in any considerable numbers, was not only injurious to all classes, but experience, if this indeed were wanting, had fully demonstrated that in every part of the country, from the operations of

causes beyond our control, they were destined to be an incubus, a nuisance, wherever they might find refuge. The only prominent objection made to it in any quarter, was in reference to its feasibility. With some, it was predicted that the climate would be found to be an insuperable obstacle to the planting of colonies on the African coast. With others, it was feared our feeble settlements would soon be overwhelmed by the barbarous hordes already in possession of the country. But the Colonization Society boldly persevered in their efforts, and now they can justly challenge the whole circle of American Colonization to furnish a parallel of success more triumphant, or, when we consider their means, of results more inspiring. The practicability of the plan having been demonstrated, beyond the possibility of a rational doubt, is it meet and proper that the State, which was the first to manifest a desire for African Colonization, should now abandon it? Are the causes which first induced the great men of Virginia to favor this beneficent scheme, less operative now than they were before the commencement of the present century, when the Legislature instructed Mr. Monroe, the Governor of the State, to correspond with Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, upon the means of colonizing the free blacks beyond the limits of the United States? Or has colonization less claim to our consideration now than in 1816, when the Legislature passed the following preamble and resolution, viz :

"Whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum beyond the limits of the United States for such persons of color as had been, or might be emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose frustrated, either by the disturbed state of the nation, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success ; they now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred with the Government of the United States in abolishing the slave trade (a traffic which this Commonwealth, both before and since the revolution, zealously sought to terminate) to renew this effort, and do therefore resolve ;

That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the coast of Africa, or upon the shore of the north Pacific, or at some place not within any of the United States, or under the Territorial Government of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color as are now free, and

may desire the same, for those also, who may hereafter be emancipated within this Commonwealth ; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of that one object, provided that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory upon this Commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature."

On the contrary, have not the causes which then operated, been increased and multiplied beyond measure, with each succeeding year since that period? And yet, until recently, Virginia, for the last ten or fifteen years, has been as neglectful of her own offspring, as if the colonization of our free blacks had ceased to be an object of interest, or as if the necessity which then required it, had ceased to exist. The causes of this strange anomaly are too painfully apparent to need any extended elucidation. It is to be found in the unnatural sensitiveness of our people, to the discussion of any subject connected with the black population of our country, produced by the insults and aggressions heaped upon the South by the reckless fanatics in other States. But let me ask in all seriousness, shall the great Commonwealth of Virginia, be induced to neglect, or abandon a favored and cherished project of her own, which her interest, her honor, and her high character alike require her to promote with unabated ardor, by the senseless clamors and idle denunciations of wild and visionary enthusiasts in other States? Are the requirements of patriotism, the monitions of duty, to be silenced with us, because others, finding nothing to do home, would indulge the amiable propensity of abusing their neighbours! Now it is obvious that the best way to meet all this denunciation, wanton and unprovoked as it is, is, by fearlessly and zealously discharging all the duties we owe to ourselves, to our country and to posterity. This was the course pursued by Virginia in her perilous periods of our colonial and revolutionary history, and the results upon the character of the State, and upon the general interests of humanity, are such as will endure fresh and green, throughout all time, if not wantonly effaced and obliterated by the degeneracy of their descendants.

African Colonization commends itself to our approval as a measure of State policy, no less than as a scheme of pure and unequivocal philanthropy. Our Statute Book affords abundant evidence that the existence of this species of population among us is viewed as a great evil in the laws which are there found to coerce them from the State. It is not necessary here to discuss

the wisdom and justice of these laws—their justification can be found alone, it is believed, in the necessity of the case. This being true, how strong, how imperious is the obligation on the part of the State to assist in providing an asylum for them beyond our borders! Patronize, liberally sustain African Colonization, and you at once attain this object. You send the free colored man from a country where, under the most favorable circumstances, he can only be nominally free, to his fatherland; to a community of his own brethren in feeling and in color, enjoying in an eminent degree the blessings of free government, copied after our own institutions, and bringing with it all the blessings of peace, happiness and prosperity. Nor is this all. The evidence is abundant and conclusive, that the country to which you propose to send them is as fertile and fruitful as our own Mississippi Valley, “not exceeded (as an eye-witness asserts,) for fertility and productiveness, when cultivated, by any soil in the world. The hills and plains are covered with perpetual verdure. The productions of the soil go on through the year without intermission. Notwithstanding the imperfection of the farming tools used by the natives, they raise more than they can consume, and frequently more than they can sell. Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, swine, indigo and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated at pleasure to any extent. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruit to be enumerated.”

Nor are the philanthropic objects to flow from successful colonization less deserving of our attention than the questions of policy and interests connected with it. Not only do we secure the elevation of a degraded class among ourselves, but, by this means we make them instruments, and successful instruments too, in the civilization of a large portion of a whole race of our species. The paganism and barbarism of so large a portion of the human race, has long been a subject of deep and anxious solicitude to the heart of the philanthropist and christian. In no quarter of the globe do we find a deeper and more impenetrable darkness pervading the human mind than in that portion of Africa where our colony is located. The materials accessible to me furnish deplorable evidence of the ignorance, degradation and moral obtuseness, which pervades all classes of the native society in that unhappy country. Of all the missionary schemes ever devised, none, it is believed, can bear

any comparison, in the magnitude of the effects likely to be produced, with African colonization. It may be truly said that every colonist becomes a missionary—every settler an instrument of civilization. But this is but a small portion of the agency which will be brought to bear upon this interesting subject. The colonists, not unlike the pilgrim fathers of New England, have made ample provision, so far as their means will permit, for the education of all classes, both colonists and natives. The writer of this article was, some few years ago, so fortunate as to meet with an individual direct from the colony who had resided there for some years, and who informed him that his own children were at school daily, and who declared that the natives, not only in the vicinity, but far in the interior, were becoming more and more anxious to secure the blessings of education for their children within the schools of the colony, and that their progress in the elementary branches of instruction was in many instances truly marvellous. Now it is impossible to over estimate the effects to be produced by a system like this upon a dark and benighted region of the earth. Every child so educated returns to the home of his ancestors a new creature, fully qualified in the hands of Providence to be the instrument of regeneration and civilization to a whole community. But it is unnecessary to press this subject further. The consequences to flow from such causes are so natural and obvious, that the dullest intellects cannot fail to see and appreciate them. Seeing then that the long settled policy of the State is averse to the continuance of this class of persons among us; perceiving also, that as a class they are in every part of our country the most degraded portion of our population, with little prospect, so long as they remain here, of amendment; seeing, moreover, that their removal, while it would be greatly advantageous to us, would be an incalculable blessing to them and their unhappy brethren in Africa, what is there to prevent us from giving to this measure our hearty and united support?

We have seen that in all its aspects, whether in the full fruition of the great purpose which it might be made the instrument to accomplish in the dim and uncertain future, or in the real object which it seeks at present to affect, it aims at nothing but pure and unmixed good to all, without injury to any. It neither interferes with parties in religion or parties in politics. In the exciting topic which now agitates the country from one extremity to the other, and which has so exasperated the public mind in some sections, that individuals are found ready to calculate the value of the Union,



and even threaten its dissolution, African Colonization pursues "the even tenor of its way," and holds out to all parties the measure, in the prosecution of which the most efficient philanthropy may be exerted without any interference with the vested rights of others, the most active beneficence gratified without wrong to any. May we not therefore hope that Virginia will be at length aroused to a just appreciation of this great measure. Our present enlightened Governor, in his recent message, has presented the subject to the consideration of the legislature and the people. The State Colonization Society at Richmond has already responded, and will the people of Loudoun let the auspicious moment pass without at least giving this great question some portion of their attention and countenance? This measure has received, and continues to receive the support of the loftiest intellects which our country has produced. They have toiled for it and for us, until they have the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing a thriving and prosperous Republic established upon the shores of Africa, capable of indefinite enlargement, and yet the means at the disposal of the society are totally in-

adequate to meet the present demands upon it for aid in their removal of the colored emigrants who are desirous of returning to the home of their ancestors. It is indeed truly marvellous that a small society, unaided to any considerable extent by either State or National Government, should have accomplished so much. But the great problem is not solved, and depends upon the people of the country whether the glorious results which it is capable of effecting shall be produced. But more especially is it incumbent on Virginia to leave no proper means unemployed, which would give full and complete success to any enterprise which she was the first State in the Union to countenance and propose, not only as a measure of enlightened policy, but of pure and comprehensive benevolence. These suggestions are hastily thrown out to the people of Loudoun with a firm and abiding confidence that no just share of responsibility which attaches to us as a portion of our venerated commonwealth will be unfelt, or that the necessary action of which that responsibility imposed, will be delayed or avoided.

A CITIZEN OF LOUDOUN.

#### The New Republic.

THIS is the title of a neat little book, written by a Lady, and published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society. It is a small duodecimo volume of 252 pages, neatly printed and handsomely bound; and it contains a clear, concise, and we believe correct, *history of Liberia*, from the time of the formation of the American Colonization Society to the year 1848; embracing all the principal events connected with the rise and progress of that young Republic,—clearly showing the beneficial results thus far of the great enterprise of African colonization—an enterprise on which the smiles of Heaven have rested, and which has been strikingly marked with the evidences of a special overruling Providence.

This little volume, which exhibits

a remarkably chaste and beautiful style, is really *multum in parvo*; and it not only shows that the author has been a very careful observer of every thing relating to Liberia, but that she possesses a facility of combining in a small compass the historical details of a great many striking events; and at the same time, exhibiting those details in a peculiarly interesting manner.

We hope that this little book may be freely circulated and extensively read; for we believe that no unprejudiced person can arise from the perusal of it without being fully convinced that the cause of African colonization is one which is worthy of the hearty co-operation of every true philanthropist.

The book may be obtained at this

office.

## From Liberia.

On Thursday we announced the arrival of the schooner *Lysander*, from Monrovia, and yesterday we were favored with two letters from that place; the first written by Mr. B. V. James, a gentleman well known in this city, the teacher of the school under the care of the "New York Ladies' Society;" the other from the Hon. H. Teage, Attorney General of the Republic, who was in New York a short time ago.

From these letters and from other sources, we are pleased to learn that the new Republic is on its march of improvement.

The Rev. Mr. Bastion, superintendent of the mission under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, left Monrovia on the 23d of January for England, via Sierra Leone. He visits England for the purpose of soliciting funds for the completion of the high school in Monrovia. We understand that the Missionary Society here, when informed of the intention of Mr. Bastion to visit England, was opposed to the measure, and so instructed him, but we presume he had left Monrovia before his letter from this city reached him.

MONROVIA, R. L.,  
January 7, 1850.

Our long session of the Legislature has just closed, after twenty-nine days sitting. Much has been accomplished, and with as much ability as is shown in most of the state legislatures of your own favored land. Thirty-six bills and resolutions have been passed, some of them of very great importance. The bill entitled "An act for regulating revenue, commerce and navigation," embraces thirty-five pages, and would do credit to the hearts and heads of any people. The judiciary bill and that entitled "an act defining piracy," are also worthy of mention. The laws of this republic, with the acts passed by the recent Legislature, will soon be completely arranged, when I will send you a copy.

President Roberts has chosen for his Cabinet, for this his second term, the Hon. S. A. Benson, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. H. Teage, Attorney General. The Secretary of State is dispensed with for the sake of economy, the President dis-

charging the duties of that office. The monopoly act has been greatly modified, so that the only articles now monopolized by the government are tobacco and powder. The monopoly system has not worked well. The articles purchased in Europe came invoiced to us at prices as high as prevail upon the coast, so that when the per centime provided by the monopoly act was added none of our merchants could afford to purchase them.

Our political affairs thus far have been very prosperous, even beyond our most sanguine expectations. We have seemed to pass through an age in the space of three short years. Our progress has been so rapid that we fear we may have grown beyond our years. If ever people had reason to bless a kind Providence, we are that people. The finger of God has been plainly seen in the establishment of this republic. When I think of the tears and prayers, and the precious lives that have been offered upon the altar of our benefit, my heart overflows with gratitude. The friends of Africa have long had to struggle with gigantic difficulties, but the summit is now passed, and the world may see, if it will, that the African race are capable of self-government, without running into extremes.

As the good people of the United States have started us upon our national career, I hope they will before long extend to us, as a nation, the right hand of friendship, and recognize us as part of the great family of nations. They need not be ashamed of us in that relationship, for we have added to the evidences that republican government is promotive of peace and prosperity.

President Roberts is more popular than ever. His first term of administration has been marked by distinguished ability, both at home and abroad. He was unanimously elected for his second term. Our other officers of the government also are men of ability, who have done their duty with credit to themselves and to the republic. We have no just grounds of complaint against any of them. I sincerely believe that every man who has been invested with any trust has earnestly endeavored to do his duty. The change in Government affairs seems to have inspired every intelligent man with a new spirit. All seem to feel the importance of thinking and acting for themselves.

Our reverend and honored friend, R. R. Gurley, has recently left us, after having awakened in the breast of every true Liberian the most ardent and sincere feelings of affection and love. We love him not

alone as a friend of long oppressed Africa, but as our personal friend, who has our interest and welfare at heart, and is ready to make any sacrifice for our good. Much as he has expended on behalf of our afflicted country—after wasting his youth and manhood in our behalf—he came again among us as a father to look after our affairs. So faithfully has he dealt with us in this his last visit, arousing the indolent and commending the enterprising, that none could be offended by his reproofs or made vain by his commendations. His visit will long be gratefully remembered.

Mr. Ellis has now a fine iron school house, and every necessary apparatus for imparting an extensive course of education. I would here urge the friends of the school under the patronage of the ladies of New York to increased efforts, for upon the success of this institution depends the prosperity of the Alexander high school. Upon this subject I speak after much observation and deliberation. Our church too needs repairs and assistance. We have done what we could, and have made many sacrifices. But still we need from \$150 to \$200. Will not some of your wealthy churches or individuals aid a people thus struggling earnestly to maintain their ground amid all the difficulties of a new government?

[We have no doubt that the required aid will be afforded, and any contributions for that purpose sent to this office will be handed over to Rev. Mr. Pinney, secretary of the New York State Colonization Society; or they may be sent directly to him.—*Eds. Com. Adv.*]

MONROVIA,

Jan. 25, 1850.

The Legislature adjourned on the 5th inst. More and more important laws were enacted at this than at any former session. The revenue acts make a clean sweep of the whole line of coast. The British traders are ousted. One of them, Lawrence, of Trade Town, was here yesterday, to hear

the news. President Roberts "talked English" to him. He acknowledged that he had received orders from his principals in Liverpool to respect the laws of this republic, and to conform to them entirely. He agreed to pay the duties on such goods by his next vessel as he wished landed at Trade Town, and then send the vessel seaward. Another, Murray, has already backed out, so that now we have the whole trade in our own hands.

But nevertheless we cannot expect to reap the whole benefit of it, for we have not a supply of goods to last three months. Nor can we get them until other arrangements are made. I have advocated a combination of traders and capital, and a deputation to visit Europe, especially Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham to secure a regular supply of goods. But you know the tardiness of our people. They are not quickly moved from old customs, for they have not been taught independence and self-reliance. But ply them constantly and smartly and they will move after awhile.

We are moving ahead in agriculture. The people are awaking to its importance, and are giving an attention to it that has no parallel in the past. It would do you good to go up the St. Paul's River and see what we are doing. I should be happy to have you take breakfast with me, at my farm. I could assure you, however unexpectedly you came, of a duck, a turkey, a pair of fowls, mutton or pork, and rice or potatoes.

It is true I should like a little flour now and then, but if I cannot get it I fall back upon my reserved rights as aforementioned.

Two German houses are about to open a large mercantile establishment here, and it is said a Bristol (England) house is also arranging to do the same. I have recently had applications, one from a German and one from an Englishman, to go into business here, but would rather form an American connection, for which I have abundant storage and wharfage.

### Episcopal Convention of Va. on Colonization.

At the late meeting of this body in Alexandria, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the Rev. Philip Slaughter, the following recommendation of the subject of African Colonization was adopted, we believe, without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, this Convention is informed of the re-organization of an association of intelligent and patriotic citizens, under the

title of the "Colonization Society of Virginia," the object of which is, to co-operate with the American Colonization Society in sending back to the land of their fathers the free colored population of this State, bearing the ark of God, and all the institutions of Christian civilization and republican government. And whereas, it is believed that the success which has attended the past labors of this Society, encourages the hope that it will do more than any other



plan which has been suggested for a happy solution of the difficult, social, political, and religious problems, arising out of the providential presence among us of this degraded class of our population, and furnishes strong reasons for believing that the Christian commonwealth it has planted in the very centre of African barbarism, by means of its churches and schools, as well as by the protection and encouragement it affords to our Missionaries to the heathen, and by being in itself the nursery of native colored missionaries, is one of the chief instruments by which Divine Providence will fulfil his own prophecy, that Ethiopia shall

soon stretch forth her hands unto God;—Wherefore,

*Resolved*, That this Convention do commend to the members and friends of our communion in Virginia the subject of African Colonization, as a wise measure of State policy, and a deserving object of Christian charity.

*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the ministers and vestries of the Episcopal Church in this Diocese, to take up collections in their several congregations on the Sunday preceding or succeeding the 4th of July, or at such other time as they may deem more expedient.

[For the African Repository.]

### Sketches of Liberia.—No. 1.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

THE author of the following communication proposes to furnish for each successive number of the African Repository, a *sketch of Liberia*, embracing in all a succinct account of the Geography, the Climate, the Productions, and the Diseases of that part of the western coast of Africa. And, after a residence of five years in Liberia, during which time he had ample opportunities for practical observations, he flatters himself that these sketches, presented as they shall be, with a conscientious regard to candor and truth, will afford information on many points of interest to all who may wish to be informed of the condition and prospects of that young Republic.

It was his design at first to preface these sketches with an outline of the history of Liberia; but as this would probably occupy too much space in the Repository, he has concluded to omit, at least for the present, all historical details; and to present a simple and concise account of *Liberia as it is*. To all who may wish to peruse a very interesting, correct, and strikingly beautiful history of Liberia, he cordially recommends a little book which has lately appeared—the “*New Republic*,” written by an American Lady, and published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.

That portion of the western coast of Africa which has received the appellation of Liberia, embraces a tract of country included between the parallels of 4° 20' and 7° north latitude, extending about 400 miles along the coast. All the territory which lies between these two points has been purchased from the original proprietors and rightful owners of the soil, except two or three small tracts, comprising in all about twenty-five miles of sea-coast. Negotiations will be entered into, as early as practicable, for the fair and honorable purchase of these remaining tracts; and also for that important section of country lying between the northern boundary of Liberia and the Colony of Sierra Leone. It is hoped and expected that these purchases will soon be effected; and that the whole line of the sea-coast between the British Colony and the south-eastern boundary of “Maryland in Liberia,” (about 600 miles,) will soon be under the jurisdiction and government of the Republic and the Maryland Colony.

The first tract was purchased in the early part of 1822, embracing a small extent of territory in the vicinity of Cape Mesurado. Other portions have, at different times, been purchased—the greater part within the

last few years. The interior boundaries of the purchased tracts are generally not definitely prescribed. They usually extend from about ten to thirty miles from the coast.

In no instance, have the natives, from whom the land was purchased, been required to remove their residences, or to abandon their usual customs, except that of trading in slaves, and the practice of such superstitious rites or ceremonies as tend to deprive any of their fellow beings of life. And, in all the written contracts which have been entered into between the Agents of the Colonization Society and the native chiefs, the latter have invariably obligated themselves, in behalf of the people over whom they preside, to conform to the laws and regulations of the Liberia government.

As in most other countries, similarly situated, the land in the immediate vicinity of the ocean in Liberia, is generally low; and, in some places, it is very marshy. There are some elevated spots, however; such as those on which the villages of Monrovia and Harper are located. The land generally becomes more elevated towards the interior; and, in some places, within fifty miles of the coast, it is quite mountainous.

*Soil.* The soil of Liberia, like that of other countries, varies in appearance, quality, and productiveness. That of the uplands, though generally much inferior to that of the low lands, is better adapted for some articles. The upland soil usually consists of a reddish clay, more or less mixed with soft rocks and stones, containing considerable quantities of iron. That of the lowlands, in the immediate vicinity of the ocean, consists principally of sand; and it is really astonishing to perceive how well many vegetables will grow in this kind of soil, even within fifty yards of the ocean, in some places. Besides this sandy soil, there are two other varieties of lowland soil; one of which is that on the banks of

the rivers, within a few miles of the sea: this consists of a loose, deep, black mould; which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of those kinds of vegetables which thrive best during the dry season. The other variety is that which is generally found extending back from the banks of the rivers, farther from the sea than the last named: this consists of a light-colored clay, more or less tempered with sand; and it is well adapted to almost every kind of vegetable which will thrive in tropical climates.

*Rivers.* There are no very large rivers in Liberia; and, although some of them are from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile wide, for fifty miles or more from their entrance into the ocean; yet, none of them are navigable to a greater distance than twenty miles; the navigation being obstructed by rapids. The St. Paul's, the St. John's, and the Junk are the largest; and, indeed, they are the only rivers of any considerable length or width. The other principal rivers are the Cape Mount, the Mechlin, the New Cess, the Grand Cess, the Sanguen, the Sinou, and the Grand Sesters. Some of these present a bold appearance at their mouths; but they are all comparatively short; and none of them are navigable for boats, or even for canoes, more than twenty miles.

The *St. Paul's* river is a beautiful stream of water. It is three-fourths of a mile wide at the widest part, (at Caldwell,) and about three-eighths of a mile wide at Millsburg, about fourteen miles from its mouth.

The banks of this river rise from ten to twenty feet above the water; and, except in places which have been cleared, they are covered with large forest trees; among which may be seen the graceful palm, rearing aloft its green-tufted head, and standing in all its pride and beauty, the ornament and the glory of its native land. The *St. Paul's* is perhaps the longest river in Liberia. It is studded with many beautiful islands, abounding in camwood, palm, and many

other valuable forest trees; and its banks furnish many beautiful sites for residences. Many native hamlets may be seen on the banks of this lovely river—the homes of the untutored children of the forest—the benighted sons and daughters of Africa. The St. Paul's bifurcates about three miles from its mouth: the principal stream rolls on towards the ocean, while the other fork flows in a south-easterly direction, almost parallel with the beach, and unites with the little Mesurado river near its mouth; and thus an island is formed, about eight miles long, and from one to two in width, called Bushrod Island. This latter fork of the river is called *Stockton Creek*, in honor of Commodore Stockton of the United States Navy.

The *St. John's* river is also a beautiful stream. It is about sixty miles south-east of the St. Paul's; and it flows through that part of Liberia, which is known as the Grand Bassa country. At the widest point, it is nearly or quite a mile wide. Its length, however, is supposed to be less than that of the St. Paul's. The St. John's is also studded with numerous islands; the largest of which is *Factory Island*, about three miles from its mouth. The banks of this river also rise considerably above the water; and the land bordering on it is also very productive.

The *Junk* river, which is about equidistant from the other two named rivers, is the third in size and importance. The main branch is supposed to be equal in length to the St. John's. The northern branch,

which is only about forty miles long, is noted as a thoroughfare between Monrovia and Marshall. At the place of embarkation, a few miles below its source, it is not more than five yards wide; but it gradually expands to the width of more than half a mile.

The appearance of the country along the banks of these rivers, and of the numerous little islands which they form, is highly picturesque.

The banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's, in many places, present encouraging scenes of agricultural industry; showing the handiwork of a people, whose social condition is vastly superior to that of their aboriginal neighbors; and who are thus placing before the indolent and improvident natives, illustrations of the great superiority of the habits of civilized people to their own degrading customs; examples which must eventually exert a powerful influence on the minds and practice of the contiguous native tribes.

And thus, while the mind of the traveler is oppressed by the melancholy consideration of the moral and intellectual darkness of the scattered tribes of human beings, whose desolate-looking hamlets frequently meet his view, as he wends his way amidst the dense forests of the uncultivated hills and dales of Africa; he is encouraged to believe that the time will come, when this extensive "wilderness shall be made glad" by the labors of industrious agriculturists, and when this vast desert of intellectual and moral degradation "shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

#### Donations.

*Fourth Quarterly Acknowledgment of the Colonization Society of New York, from*

*February 1st, to April 30th, 1850.*

Donations in Office.			
1850.		R. H. Nevius, \$50....	70 00
Feb.	8—M., \$1, C. M. L., \$3,	Mar. 4—Abraham Vanness...	50 00
	Rev. E. Yale, Kingsboro,	" 8—Wm. Jagger.....	10 00
	from several donors, \$18.	" 14—Edward Crary.....	30 00
	22 00	" 19—Col. in Dr. Spencers'	
"	12—D. H. Nevius, \$20,	Ch., Brooklyn.....	262 39



Mar.	25—Collection in Meth. Ep. Ch. Williamsburgh, Rev. J. J. Matthier.....	13 50
"	27—Francis Hall, Esq., to constitute F. A. Hall, L. M.....	30 00
"	29—Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D.....	100 00
"	30—Isaiah C. Whitmore.....	20 00
Apr.	2—Rev. B. H. Pitman..	3 95
"	3—S. S. Merrick, Peeks- kill.....	5 00
"	5—T. S. Gold, West Cornwall.....	8 00
"	8—Collection in Ref. D. Ch., 5th Street, Rev. F. F. Comell.....	17 00
"	10—John Beveridge, Esq., to purchase territory... 1,000 00	
"	18—Rev. R. W. Sands, Griffin Mills.....	31
"	19—A. R. Riggs.....	5 00
"	25—E. J. Woolsey.....	100 00
	Total.....	\$1,757 15
BY REV. N. SHELDON.		
Feb.	7—Hillsdale—S. Foster, \$1, Mrs. C. Truesdale, \$1, R. A. Wheeler, \$2....	4 00
	Melville—James Phil- lips, \$2, George P. Phil- lips, \$2.....	4 00
	Spencertown—Isaac D. Crane, \$2, Cash, \$5, Wm. Niles, \$1, Mead, 50 cents, Warner, 50 cents, Geo. Lawrence, 50 cents, Cash, 12½ cts.	9 62½
		17 62½
Mar.	29—Newfane—S. P. Miller, \$5, Judge Miller, 50 cts. Hudson—Collection after sermon, \$11, Wyncoop, \$1. Fairfield, \$1, Farrel, \$1, Elting, 50 cents, J. Ford, 50 cents.....	5 50  15 00
	Catskill—John Lockie, \$2, Cash, \$3, H. Whittle- sey, \$5.....	10 00
		30 50
Apr.	18—Richmond—A friend.. Peru & Dalton.....	1 00 1 35
	North Adams—Oliver Ar- nold, \$1, H. Arnold, \$1, Jno. R. Blackington, \$1, S. Petty, \$1, T. A. Bray- ton, \$1, J. Marshall, \$1, J. N. Chapin, 50 cents. Williamstown—D. Dewey, Esq., \$5, Albert Hop- kins, \$2, A. Foot, \$2,	6 50
	Caleb Brown, \$1, L. Bardett, \$1, S. Bridges, \$1, L. Smealley, \$1, Mr. Paul, 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, S. W., 50 cents, A. Shattuck, 50 cents, Eben Sherman, 50 cts., Cash, 25 cents.....	15 75
	New Marlboro', South— Col. Cong. Church.....	1 70
	New Marlboro', North— S. Sheldon, \$1, E. Stev- ens, \$1, Phebe Free- man, 50 cents, J. S. Cat- lin, 50 cents, Mr. Potter, 50 cents.....	3 50
	Lenox—Rev. Mr. Neill, \$1, Robt. Worthington, \$1, George Wells, \$1, Judge Walker, \$1, J. C. Ives, \$1, C. Sedgwick, \$1, M. S. Wilson, 50 cents.....	6 50
	Lee—Elizer Smith.....	2 00
	Great Barrington—Cash Malden—Giles Isham, \$5, E. & D. Bigelow & Co., \$5, Charles Isham, \$2, S. Isham, \$2.....	14 00
	Saugerties—Wm. Burt, \$2, Dr. B. Dewitt, \$1, Mr. Barclay, \$1, John G. Mynderse, \$1, Mr. Kierstead, \$1, E. Wood- ruff, \$1, J. Russell, \$1, Garrett Mynderse, \$1, L. Lafin, \$1, W. C. DeWitt, \$1, Mr. Sny- der, \$1, Nelson Brain- ard, \$1, Mrs. Day, 50 cts., John Field, 50 cts., Mr. Gay, 50 cts., Cash, 50 cents.....	15 00
	Canaan—Rev. Kent, 50 cents, J. King, 50 cents, Dr. Lusk, \$1, U. Ed- wards, \$1.....	3 00
		120 17½
Donations from May, 1849, to May, 1850, sent to M. Allen, Treasurer, direct and not before acknowledged.		
1849.	July 7—Collection Meth. Ep. Ch., Rev. P. P. Sanford.	3 25
"	12—Collection Ref. D. Ch., Farmer, Sen. Co.....	5 00
"	26—Collection Niscayuna, Rev. H. A. Raymond..	7 00
Sep.	3—Rhinebeck.....	25 00
Nov.	19—A Widow.....	10 00
		50 25

<i>African Repository.</i>		Donations per N. Sheldon.....	120 17
Henry Bell, Esq., Spencertown,		" M. Allen, Tr. (omitted)	50 25
\$1, W. C. Crolius, N. Y., \$1.	2 00	African Repository.....	2 00
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		Total.....	\$1,929 57
Donations in Office.....	1,757 15		

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;  
From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1850.

15 75  
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<b>MAINE.</b>	
By Rev. C. Soule :	
Portland—Isaac Hsley, Eben Steele,	
Ira Crocker, Esq., each \$5,	
James B. Cahoon, H. J. Libby,	
each \$2, Lowell & Senter,	
Friend, each \$1, Cash, Cash,	
Wm. H. Morse, each 50 cts...	22 50
Kennebunk—Wm. Lord, jr., Mrs.	
A. Titcomb, each \$3, George P.	
Titcomb, Jane A. Nason, Sarah	
and Ann Palmer, Wm. B. Sew-	
all, Esq., each \$2, Capt. Charles	
Thompson, \$5, Wm. Cole, \$1.	20 00
Biddeford—R. M. Chapman, \$3,	
S. S. Fairfield, \$2.....	5 00
Saco—Josiah Calef, \$3, C. G.	
Burleigh, Friend, P. Eastman,	
Esq., each \$1.....	6 00
By Capt. George Barker :	
Bangor—E. F. Duren, \$1, George	
W. Pickering, Esq., \$10.....	11 00
Cumberland Centre—Rev. J. Blake,	
Portland—Cash.....	1 00
	67 50
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>	
Exeter—Mrs. Abbott, by Capt.	
George Barker.....	1 00
<b>VERMONT.</b>	
Hinesburgh—Wm. B. Viele, by	
Dr. Daniel Goodyear.....	1 00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	
Ashfield—Rev. S. D. Clarke, by	
Rev. John B. Pinney.....	5 51
By Capt. George Barker :	
Bradford—A. Hasseltine, \$2, Miss	
Belinda Lovejoy, 2d payment	
on account of L. M., \$5.....	7 00
New Bedford—George Howland,	
Esq., bal. of life membership...	10 00
Fair Haven—Capt. Samuel Bor-	
den, to constitute himself a life	
member of the Am. Col. Soc..	30 00
	52 51
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
By Capt. George Barker :	
Providence—Thomas P. Shepard,	
\$5, R. Angell, 25 cts., Mrs. D.,	
50 cents, Thomas Burgess, \$3,	
E. Howard, \$5, Wm. T. Dor-	
rance, \$5, Menzi Sweet, \$1, J.	
Larcher, 50 cts., Mrs. J. Leav-	
itt, \$2, Capt. Borden, \$1.....	23 25

<b>NEW YORK.</b>	
New York City—Raised by Ge-	
radard Hallock, Esq., to colo-	
nize the slaves of the late Timo-	
thy Rogers of Virginia, from	
Seabury Brewster, J. K. Her-	
rick, Wight, Sturges & Shaw,	
Wm. Wood, Anson G. Phelps,	
jr., Gerard Hallock, Stephen	
Allen, Rufus L. Lord, Thomas	
Barron, George Law, Wilson	
G. Hunt, A. Friend, Anony-	
mous, J.—Cash, H. K. Cor-	
ning, Mrs. H. D. Cruger, An-	
son G. Phelps, George Bird,	
each \$100—to the credit of the	
N. Y. Society.....	1,800 00
Slaterville—Part of a Legacy left	
the Am. Col. Soc., by the late	
Dr. Joseph Speed, \$30 of which	
is to constitute Rev. Garit Man-	
derville, a life member of the	
Am. Col. Soc., by Amasa Dana,	
Esq., one of the Executors....	120 00
	1,920 00
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	
Philadelphia—Legacy left by the	
late Wm. Short, of Philadelphia,	
less \$500 the State collateral in-	
heritance tax, by Elliott Cress-	
on and John Bell, Trustees....	9,500 00
<b>DELAWARE.</b>	
Wilmington—From E. B. M.....	25 00
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
Richmond—Thomas Rutherford,	
Esq., annual subscription.....	100 00
<b>GEORGIA.</b>	
Columbus—R. S. Hardaway, Esq.	100 00
Athens—C. F. McCoy, Esq.....	5 00
	105 00
<b>ALABAMA.</b>	
By Rev. A. E. Thom:	
Gainesville—D. M. Russell, W.	
M. Lewis, each \$20, John C.	
Witsett, \$15, E. Walker, \$2 50.	57 50
Eutaw—Luther Hoadly, \$10, Rev.	
C. A. Sullman, \$5, Dr. J. W.	
Taylor, \$2, Dr. A. Archibald,	
John Young, each \$1, Rev. Mr.	
Ray, 50 cents, Richard, 50	
cts.....	20 00
Greensborough—J. P. Kerr, \$10,	

J. D. Webb, \$5, Dr. Witherspoon, \$2 50, V. Boardman, \$2 40, Rev. C. F. Sturgis, Rev. C. D. Oliver, each \$2, D. S. Murry, Samuel Cowin, John Atkins, J. R. McDonald, T. F. Witherspoon, J. M. Kerr, ea. \$1, M. G. Harvey, 55 cents, James A. Shall, B. Palmer, ea. 50 cents.....	31 45
Marion—Rev. R. Hollman, Rev. J. H. De Votie, each \$2.....	4 00
Valley Creek—Rev. J. B. King...	5 00
Montgomery—Rev. H. Talbird, John Nickel, each, \$5, F. A. Jackson, J. A. Metcher, J. M. Armstrong, R. Jones, Mrs. Hagadon, each \$1, collection \$18 10, Rev. D. Finley, \$5, Mr. John P. Figh, \$30, to constitute Rev. Henry Talbird, a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	68 10
Mobile—W. J. Ledyard, \$10, W. Stuart, Daniel Chandler, Thos. P. Miller, C. K. Foote, John Y. Russell, ea. \$5, Daniel Wheeler, \$3, Dr. Carter, \$1 75, Colored Congregation, Govt. St. Church, \$5 35.....	45 10

231 15

## TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom:	
Knoxville—Knoxville Colonization Society.....	15 00
Clarksville—Clarksville Colonization Society, \$7, Presbyterian Church, \$12, Meth. Church, \$5.	24 00

39 00

## OHIO.

Windham—Collection in the Congregational Church and Congregation, by Rev. John Hough, Pastor.....	5 00
Columbus—Ladies Colonization Society of Columbus, by J. N. Whiting, Esq.....	24 25
Zanesville—From a Gentleman in Zanesville, thro' Gerard Hallock, Esq., New York, for a Library for the Rogers slaves..	100 00

129 25

## MISSISSIPPI.

Olive Branch—Mr. Abner B. Cowan, by Messrs. Graham & Williams.....	10 00
Rodney—David Hunt, Esq.....	500 00

510 00

Total Contributions.....\$12,704 66

## FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—Bangor—Abner Taylor, for '50.....	1 00
VERMONT.—Morristown—Hon. D. P. Noyes, to July, '50, \$3. Charlotte—Dr. John Strong, to to 1 July, '50, \$1. Hinesburgh—Dr. Daniel Goodyear, to 1 January '51, \$3, Hon. Joseph Marsh, to Jan. '51, \$3, George W. Smedley, to May, '51, \$1.	11 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker—Charlestown—E. Brown, James Hunnewell, Dr. A. R. Thompson, Samuel Abbott, E. Craft, Thomas Marshall, A. W. Crowningheild, James Adams, A. Carleton, Dr. Daniel White, each \$1; for '50, \$10. Newburyport—Wm. Gunnison, Robt. Robertson, each \$1, for '50. Haverhill—Leonard Whittier, Mrs. C. B. Lebosquet, Rev. A. S. Train, Mrs. M. E. Kittredge, each \$1; for '50, \$4. West Bradford—Miss E. A. Hasseltine, to July, '50, \$1. Andover—Dea. Mark Newiman, to May, '51, \$3 50, Nathaniel Swift, for '50, \$1, \$4 50. New Bedford—Simpson Hall, to Sept. '50, \$2. Ashfield—Rev. S. D. Clarke, to Jan. '51, by Rev. John B. Pinney, \$5.....	28 50
PENNSYLVANIA.—Carlisle—James Hamilton, Esq., for '50, \$1, George Metzger, Esq., to Jan. '55, \$5.....	6 00
MARYLAND.—Baltimore—Thomas A. Pinckney, to Jan. '51.....	1 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Charlotte—S. Nye Hutchinson, Esq., for '50.....	1 00
GEORGIA.—Augusta—J. F. Turpin, Esq., for '50.....	1 00
ALABAMA.—Mobile—Edmond D. Taylor, Lewis Bowen, Simon Ash, Edwin Perry, George Langley, Primus Lain, Thomas Robinson, York Collier, Green Jones, Elijah Vaughn, each 50 cents, to May, '51.....	5 00
OHIO.—Enon—Mrs. Mary Galloway, to May, '51, \$1. Columbus—J. N. Whiting, Esq., to Jan. '51, \$3.....	4 00
MISSISSIPPI.—Olive Branch—Mr. Abner B. Cowan, to April '51.	1 00

Total Repository..... 59 50

Total Contributions..... 12,704 66

Aggregate Amount.....\$12,764 16



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**Notice to Postmasters, in regard to postage on the  
Repository.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

APPOINTMENT OFFICE,

*April 15, 1850.*

SIR:—With a view of determining the amount of postage, properly chargeable upon the “African Repository and Colonial Journal,” the copy submitted by you, a few days since, has been examined in connection with the *law* regulating the postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets and Magazines.

By the 2d and 16th sections of the act of 1845, a Newspaper is defined to be any printed publication, issued in numbers consisting of not more than two sheets and not exceeding 1,900 square inches in size : such publication must be issued at short stated intervals, of not more than a month, and convey intelligence of passing events.

Thus it will be perceived, that the contents, size and regular day of publication, rather than the form, must be taken into consideration in classing the work with postage. The Journal in question being regularly issued once a month, on not exceeding 1,900 square inches of paper ; and being devoted to the collecting of intelligence from various parts of the world, and disseminating the same among those interested in the colonization cause, is, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, under the provisions of the act above quoted, subject to newspaper postage only.

You are, therefore, authorized to say to the Postmaster of this City, and others interested, that a copy of your Journal has been submitted to the Postmaster General, and by his direction, is to be classed as a newspaper in regard to postage.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ HENRY WARREN,

*2d Assistant P. M. General.*

REV. WM. McLAIN,

*Washington, D. C.*



## FOURTH OF JULY COLLECTIONS.

THE within pages contain resolutions passed by several religious bodies requesting the Ministers of their several denominations to take up collections for Colonization, on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the approaching Fourth of July. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society it was—

*Resolved*, That we most respectfully call the attention of the *Clergy* of all denominations in all parts of the country to the time-honored custom of taking up collections for this cause on or about the Fourth of July, and that we earnestly invoke their aid in carrying forward the interests of the Society at the present time.

We have usually issued a call of this kind about this season of the year. These annual appeals have seldom been unheard. Thousands of dollars have they brought into the Treasury. To the efforts of Ministers of the Gospel, in submitting to their respective congregations the claims of Colonization, much of the success which has crowned the enterprise is to be attributed. It is the most effective and the cheapest agency which we can employ. It has never been needed more than at the present time. The Churches are ready to contribute. "But whom shall we send and who will go for us," all over the land, and gather up their offerings? None can do this so well, so efficiently and so quickly and economically as the Pastors of the flocks!

Their contributions are all needed now. The Packet will shortly sail again for Liberia, say about July 1st, and there are upwards of *two hundred* applicants for a passage in her. But the Society is so much in debt for those already sent this year (393) that we cannot take any for whose expenses the means are not provided.

Ministers of mercy to the perishing, shall these people be detained in this country for the want of \$50 each? Have you given their condition and prospects all the consideration which they demand? Will you not commend them to the prayers, the affections and the liberality of your respective congregations?

The work cannot go forward without *means*, and the means cannot be so readily obtained in any other way. Oh what a joyful hour it would be for hundreds of *candidates* for emigration, if every pulpit in this land were to speak out the wants of the Society, and every Minister were to arouse in the hearts of his people the stirrings of a liberal benevolence!

It is in the power of every Minister to touch the springs of life in other men; to give direction to their opinions and conduct, and to control in a great measure their *charities*. It is not in vain, therefore, that we entreat them to think of this great enterprise; to bring it before their people, and to pour into its treasury the streams of their liberality.

✍ It will be a special favor if collections are forwarded to our Treasury immediately after they are made.

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LAST YEAR.

It will greatly advance our operations if subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the year that has just closed, will remit us the amount through the Post Office.

To all who will send us **THREE DOLLARS** we will send a receipt *in full and free of postage*, for the years 1847 and 1848; and for \$2 a receipt for 1849 and 1850; and \$5 will pay for the four years.